

EXPLANATION OF FIGURES.

Fig. 9a, p. 184, side view of head, of *Anelytropsis papillosus*, $\frac{3}{2}$ natural size. Fig. 9b, top of head; and 9c, inferior view of same, both $\frac{3}{2}$ nat. size.

This figure was published in the previous number of the Proceedings of the Society, May 8th, 1885.

Obituary Notice of William S. Vaux. By Philip H. Law.

(Read before the American Philosophical Society, May 1, 1885.)

William Sansom Vaux was born in Philadelphia, on March 19, A.D. 1811.

He was the eldest son of George Vaux, a member of the Philadelphia Bar, and of Eliza H. Vaux, his wife, a daughter of William Sansom, who was a prominent merchant in the East India trade at a time when Philadelphia formed the centre of the commerce of the United States, and who was also famous for his enterprise in building. Many large blocks of buildings, now largely converted into stores and business offices, remain to testify to his sagacity in appreciating the growth of the City of Philadelphia. Mr. Vaux's parents on both sides were descended from the members of the Society of Friends. His ancestors had been long settled in the Province of Pennsylvania, and had long occupied a prominent and respectable position there. Indeed, I understand that originally they were connected by marriage with the families of George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, and of William Penn, the founder of the province which bears his name.

Mr. Vaux, however, in early life left the Society, and became connected with the Episcopal Church. Inheriting as he did large means, Mr. Vaux, was, I believe, never actively engaged in business except in that which was made necessary by the management of the family estates.

He early developed scientific and literary tastes, for the cultivation of which his ample fortune gave him both the leisure and the means.

Particularly was he devoted to mineralogy. In collecting rare specimens, he spared neither time, labor nor money. His collection of rare minerals became one of the most valuable in the United States. In 1834, when about twenty-three, he was elected a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; continued an active member all his life; and rose to being one of its Curators, and afterwards Vice-President. He was always a large contributor of money to its support.

Mr. Vaux was one of the founders of the Numismatic and Antiquarian

Society of Philadelphia, and was a frequent attendant at its meetings, and at the time of his death one of the Vice-Presidents.

He was a member of many institutions of learning throughout the United States, and was a large contributor to their financial support. On April 15, 1859, he was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society, but in examining its proceedings I do not find that he made any contribution to them.

Mr. Vaux was married in Philadelphia to Miss Graeff, of that city, but was so unfortunate as to lose his wife some years before his death.

One son only was born to him, who, unhappily for his father, died at an early age; so that the last years of his life were passed in widowed and childless loneliness.

For some years before his death his health had become infirm, partly from advancing years, and partly from a disease contracted during a winter passed in Rome in one of his last journeys to Europe.

This disease was not, however, the cause of his death, which resulted from a disease of the abdomen in the nature of a tumor-like growth.

He died on May 5, 1882, in the seventy-second year of his age.

Under the provisions of his will, his large collection of minerals, valued at over fifty thousand dollars, has become the property of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

*Second Continuation of Researches among the Batrachia of the Coal Measures of Ohio. By E. D. Cope.**

(Read before the American Philosophical Society, June 19, 1885.)

CERCARIOMORPHUS PARVISQUAMIS, gen. et sp. nov.

Char. gen. Represented by a fusiform body which terminates in a long slender cylindric tail, and which is covered with small subquadrate scales quincuncially arranged. No fins or limbs are preserved, and the form of the head cannot be made out. There are some scattered bodies in the body portion, which look like deeply concave vertebræ with the zygapophyses, of batrachians. There are some linear impressions at one point, which resemble the bristle-like rods of many Stegocephali. These are so few as to be of little importance. The scales are like those of fishes. There are traces of segmentation in the axis of the long tail.

The position of this curious form is quite uncertain. It is quite different from anything observed hitherto in the American coal-measures.

*The first continuation of these researches, subsequent to the publication of the Report of the Geological Survey of Ohio, appeared in these Proceedings for February, 1877.